

THE RIO NEWS.

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Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 23

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Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:15 a. m., arriving at Barra 10:25 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m., downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m., arriving at Barra 12:42 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaé branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rio leaving 6:09 a. m., at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:27 a. m., and 1:05, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 5:35 and Cascadura at 5:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:25, 4:30, 5:50, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterohy Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05 Cordeiro 1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo 4:25 and Macuco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 15TH. 1882.

AFTER a brief illness, resulting from an attack of pneumonia, Admiral Francisco Manoel Barroso da Silva, Barão do Amazonas, died at Montevideo on the morning of the 8th instant. He had only just returned to the River Plate, after a brief visit to this capital, where he had been received with the highest demonstrations of affection and appreciation. He was popularly known as the hero of Riachuelo, a river combat of the Paraguayan war, and was one of the most prominent officers throughout the whole period of that prolonged struggle. He was born in Lisbon, Portugal, on the 29th of September, 1804, and had therefore nearly completed his 78th year. Over fifty years of his life was spent in the Brazilian naval service, of which no higher praise can be offered than that it was as honorable and serviceable to himself and his country as it was long. He entered the navy in 1821, and had risen to the rank of *chefe de divisão* at the outbreak of the Paraguayan war. Both on service and in private life he was highly esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact, and his death leaves a gap which it will be difficult to fill.

ACCORDING to private letters received here by the last northern coasting packet and dated at Pará on the 25th ultimo, it would seem that the business community of that city is undergoing a serious crisis. There had already been several failures among the smaller business houses, and although the customs receipts had been unusually large there seemed to be a very general lack of confidence. Both the Commercial and New London and Brazilian Banks, it is stated, had refused to make further discounts. Another letter speaks more positively as to the state of affairs, which it represents in no very favorable light. Pará has passed through a great many commercial crises, but has happily recovered from them with surprising rapidity. She seems to learn nothing however from the experience, as she continues the same old practices and invites a repetition of the same results. Long credits is one of the evils from which all Brazil has suffered incalculable loss, and Pará has probably lost most and learned least from its results. We do not anticipate that the present crisis will be very severe because the trade of that province is just now in a most prosperous condition. Were anything to occur which would check this trade for a time, the results would unquestionably be most serious.

As it is we sincerely hope that the crisis may be averted, and that the business men of Pará may see the necessity of putting their affairs in a better condition for the future.

THE statement made by the *Gazeta de Notícias*, of the 12th instant, that the Monte-Pio Geral of this city is actually drawing upon its capital to meet its annuities, is one which demands immediate and careful attention. It is hardly credible that a charge of this kind could be made without some foundation, and the reply should be forthcoming without an instant's delay, and with the most perfect candor and accuracy. A public institution of this character upon which so many helpless people are dependent, is one whose administration should be above the shadow of a suspicion. This annuities institution has long enjoyed an exceptional degree of public confidence, and it has therefore secured a multitude of patrons and now has a large number of pensioners. Once, some years ago, a charge was made that a serious error had been made in its mortality tables, from which the institution would eventually suffer loss; but the charge was met by such an array of scientific and expert testimony that it soon dropped out of sight. Now comes the charge that the former prediction has either been realized, or that through mismanagement the income has become insufficient to meet the regular annuities of the institution. This is a very serious charge. Thousands of people, foreigners as well as Brazilians, have taken out annuities in it, and hundreds are already enrolled upon its books as pensioners. Should these charges prove true—and we most sincerely wish that they may not be so—the distress and ruin which must follow will be incalculable. It should be remembered that it is not the strong man who is dependent upon the stability of this institution; it is the helpless widow and her children. If there has been culpable neglect or mismanagement of this trust, no mercy whatever should be shown the offenders, whoever or whatever they may be.

We see by the London correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio* that the British government was asked for information on the 11th ultimo with reference to the prosecution of the directors of the S. João d'El-Rey company for the employment of slaves in their mines. The attorney-general replied that the case had been referred to the solicitor-general, who gave his opinion that the conduct of these directors was most reprehensible, but that there were great difficulties in the way of prosecution because of the absence of proofs and the length of time which had elapsed. It was decided therefore not to begin a prosecution because of the difficulty of taking the first step and of carrying it through to a successful issue. As far as the *Jornal's* correspondent informs us nothing was said about the privileged right of certain individuals and corporations to hold slaves under clauses of the anti-slaveholding act of 1843. On the contrary, the solicitor-general denounced the act, and made no other objection to the criminal prosecution than that it would be difficult to procure the necessary proofs. Our ignorance therefore of what "the law advisers of the British government have informed the British premier, that under certain circumstances British companies and individuals can still legally hold, receive and sell slaves," seems to have been quite pardonable—for the law advisers do not seem to have rendered any such opinion. We never believed it possible that one of Her Majesty's law advisers, nor one of the present cabinet could hold such an opinion; nor do we believe that a single director of the S. João d'El-Rey company dare go before a British court with the plea that he is ex-

empt from the penalties of the act of 1843 because of the two clauses which have been cited here in defense of its action. In the matter of securing proofs, we do not think the British government will experience any serious difficulty in finding them. And even if there were difficulties, that should be no bar to the action of a government which has expended so much money both in the suppression of the slave trade and in the abolition of slavery within its own dominion.

AMONG the minor topics of public interest at this time is the opening of a season of Italian opera in this city, for which subscriptions are now being solicited. Were it not for one feature of the enterprise this matter might be passed without further notice than that of an event of local interest; but as Manager Ferrari has undertaken to impose higher prices upon the public it becomes a matter for a well-deserved criticism. For many years past Manager Ferrari has been steadily raising his prices, until Rio de Janeiro now enjoys the unenviable distinction of paying more for Italian opera, in comparison with the grade of the singers, than any other large city in the world. We can readily understand that when a special entertainment is to be given, as has been the case in Germany with some of Wagner's operas, or when some famous *prima donna* is to sing, high prices may be asked and will readily be paid. No one will grumble at paying prices proportionate to the grade of the entertainment given. In the case in hand, however, the very reverse of this has been true. Instead of engaging better artists, it is the general complaint that Manager Ferrari has engaged poorer ones, and while elevating his prices has deliberately cut down the average of his company. This circumstance alone is sufficient cause for complaint and for a refusal to patronize him. When, furthermore, we consider that the public can poorly afford to pay the prices exacted at this time, and that money is hardly plentiful enough to warrant the expenditure of ten milreis—say five dollars—for a first-class chair, there is abundant reason for throwing the whole business overboard. There are hundreds of people here who ardently desire to attend the opera, but who can not afford to pay the prices asked. As far as the public can see the new rates are extortionate in the highest degree, and should be treated as such. It is highly probable that there are many who will pay any price asked, and others who are accustomed to follow suit, whatever the cost. As for the public at large, we trust that they will draw the line at last year's prices, which were unwarrantably high, and keep away from the opera house until they are reduced within that limit.

ACCORDING to late advices from Buenos Aires it would seem that all danger from the Missões boundary question has at last passed away. The Argentine government has proposed to the Brazilian representative that the question shall be referred to a commission of arbitrators, and the United States and Switzerland have been mentioned as the two countries whom with a third chosen by themselves, shall act as such commission. Under all circumstances this solution of international disputes is unquestionably the wisest and best. Neither of the two countries are in a condition where an appeal to arms can be made without serious results, even for the victor. Both countries are engaged in the settlement of internal questions of grave importance, which will demand all their resources and their undivided attention for years to come. Both countries are heavily in debt, and neither are in a position to abide by the terms which the victor may see fit to impose. To either a defeat may mean

much more than the mere settlement of this petty question of the ownership of a few square miles of territory. It is clear, therefore, that the conclusion to refer the dispute to arbitration is the wisest that could have been done. Notwithstanding all this, however, we are inclined to think that the real issues between Brazil and the Argentine Republic will not be settled by this arbitration, and the imminent danger of an armed conflict will not be averted. Pacific as may be the talk at this present moment the real causes of jealousy and disturbance are still alive, and are still able to bring on an armed conflict at a moment's notice. The Missões boundary question is not and never was the real cause of warlike feelings between the two countries. A few square miles of territory is in itself of very little consequence to either country, but when taken in connection with the real issues it acquires an importance which it otherwise could not have. Assuming that the Argentine Republic has sinister designs on Paraguay, it will be seen that the further acquisition of territory between Brazil and that republic is a measure of importance. As long, therefore, as Brazil opposes this absorption of Paraguay it is a matter of high policy with her to prevent the increase of Argentine territory between them which will serve to render Brazilian protection a matter of greater difficulty. The Missões question is thus seen to be of far greater importance to Brazil than to the Argentine Republic, and she can least afford to yield one single point in the contest. Should the question be decided in favor of the Argentine Republic the real struggle will be hastened rather than postponed, simply because it will be promoting the designs of that country on Paraguay. Then, too, the little misgoverned republic of Uruguay is and always will be a bone of contention between the two countries. Unless the foreign element assume control such a thing as good government will remain unknown in Uruguay. Incapable of governing herself, and powerless to grant security to the lives and property of strangers, foreign intervention is simply a question of time. But who is of intervene? Neither Brazil nor the Argentine Republic will permit the other to interfere, and a joint control is utterly out of the question. Both countries well know that the struggle must come, and they also know that it may be precipitated at any moment. Uruguay is too fertile a country and occupies too advantageous a commercial position not to be coveted by both powers, and Uruguay will therefore remain a living cause of jealousy and watchfulness between them. Until the Paraguayan and Uruguayan questions are finally and permanently settled, the reference of all petty disputes like that of the Missões boundary can be nothing less than diplomatic farces.

CONCERNING our comments on the new rubber-producing industry of Ceylon, and of the backward state of that industry on the Amazon, our esteemed contemporary, the *Diário do Gram-Pará*, contests both the accuracy of the observations of Mr. Henry Trimen of Ceylon, from whose report we made a full extract of the discussion on "coffee" and "rubber," and the deductions which we drew from them. We are inclined to believe that our colleague misunderstands the position assumed both in our extracts and in our comments, as he devotes his whole attention to proving the comparative superiority of the Pará rubber, and of its inexhaustible supply on the Amazon. As far as we know, no one seeks to under-rate the excellent qualities of Pará rubber, nor the immense supplies still within reach. What we sought to demonstrate was the energetic measures adopted in Ceylon and India to cultivate this product, and the

apparent good chances of success. We then drew attention to the apathy existing in this country on this growing competition—just as it has existed in the case of coffee production—and of the wasteful process still employed in the industry on the Amazon. We also drew attention to the gradual recession into the interior of the rubber-producing localities, giving the receipts this last season from the Rio Beni as an instance. The *Diario* replies that the Beni is in Bolivian territory, and that the rubber came down in canoes until it reached the river steamship route, where it was shipped down the Amazon by steam. This, however, does not meet the argument. We held that the rubber industry in Brazil is still primitive and destructive, and that it is steadily receding into the interior, thus increasing the costs of production through increased inland transportation. We learned from one of our Pará or Amazonas contemporaries that the first shipment from the Rio Beni came down this last season to Manaus—and all the way by canoe. Whether gathered on Bolivian territory or not, it still proves the truth of our statement that the industry is receding into the interior. Furthermore, our colleague must admit that scores of rubber-producing localities on the lower Amazon are now entirely unproductive and deserted, and that even the villages of rubber-gatherers have gone up the river with the opening of new *sringles*. So true is this that travelers are often shown the sites of these abandoned villages, now overgrown with new forest. These facts prove the correctness of our argument, and should prove also the logical conclusion which we drew that the industry is in serious danger. It is all well enough to point out the excellence of Pará rubber, and its steadily increasing commercial importance. In this connection it should be remembered that the increasing export is due to the increasing uses of rubber throughout the industrial world, and that this means as much for other producing countries as for Pará. Whenever the cost of Pará rubber becomes too high in comparison with other grades, nothing is more certain than that manufacturers will make more minute classifications of grades for special uses, and will find a wider use for the inferior grades. If Brazil chooses to sleep until that time, she will then find that the child of to-day has grown into a strong man—that the new producers who are now planting, cultivating and experimenting, have won a position where they can compete on advantageous terms. Even admitting that Ceylon and India may never be able to produce a grade of rubber equal to that of Pará, the fact still remains that they will eventually conquer an important part of the consuming market and may restrict Pará to the supply of a special grade for special uses. As in the case of coffee, it may occur that production will outstrip consumption, in which event prices and profits must fall. In such case how is Pará prepared to meet the emergency? Her source of supply will be distant and diminishing. The cost of production and transportation will be high and increasing. And she will be totally unprepared to make economies. We beg our colleague to remember that nothing is ever lost by looking facts square in the face. The export at Pará has been increasing hand over hand, but that means also a corresponding destruction of the source of supply. It means nothing more than that more people are engaged in the business, and that more rubber trees are compelled to pay tribute to the demands of trade. In a developed industry this would also mean a more extended cultivation, and a consequent addition to the permanent wealth of the country. In the Amazon rubber industry, however, it means nothing of the sort. The people are becoming no wealthier and no more

civilized. The land is not tilled, no new permanent improvements are being made, the country is really not a shilling richer than before. It is true that a few more traders will gain profits from the industry, and that the tax-gatherer will gain new revenue from the increased product, but of what real value is this to the country? No country ever yet taxed itself rich, and no country ever gained but a slight permanent advantage from the profits of its frontier traders. We do not doubt the natural advantages of the Amazon valley in this respect, but we do doubt the wisdom of continuing so important an industry in a primitive stage.

In all its bearings the retention of an industry in its primitive stages can not be considered an element of real prosperity in any civilized country. To illustrate this fact we need only refer to the two provinces of the Amazon, of whose natural wealth and development the *Diario do Gram Pará* has written so much. Of the natural resources of the Amazon there is no question; it has the credit for even more than it possesses. And yet with all this natural wealth and with all its many advantages, what progress has been made? Three years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock and made the first rough beginnings of what is now one of the strongest and wealthiest nations of the world, the Portuguese under Caldeira effected a settlement at Pará. Over two and a half centuries have elapsed, and while the Plymouth Rock settlement has developed into so rich and civilized a country, the province of Pará is still poor and feeble and its industries are yet of the most primitive character. These are unwholesome truths, but how can we escape them? New England and all the northern section of the United States, which may be said to have sprung directly from the rude settlement at Plymouth Rock in 1620, are now covered with cultivated fields, thriving villages, prosperous cities, manufacturing industries of every class and description, innumerable railways, magnificent institutions of learning, everything that goes to make up a highly civilized state or society. On the other hand, the two provinces of the Amazon, which may be said to have sprung from Caldeira's settlement at Pará in 1615, have barely exceeded 400,000 in population which is almost wholly confined to a few cities and villages on the rivers. There are none but primitive industries, there is no permanent development of the country, and outside the two capital cities there is very little of what we call civilization. Instead of cultivated plantations and manufacturing industries, there is almost nothing produced outside of a few forest products. Everything that these provinces produce is due to a bountiful land and genial climate. In the same number in which the *Diario do Gram Pará* gives place to extracts from our discussion of the subject of rubber production, we find the export statistics of that province for the last half year, which more than prove the correctness of our criticism. We find that the official valuation of the total export of the half year ending June 30 amounted to 15,372,937\$-348, of which nearly the entire total came from forest products. Among the principal items were the following:

Rubber, forest product.....	12,350,072\$187
Cacão, ditto (nearly).....	1,503,949 640
Castanhas, ditto.....	511,117 566
Quinina, sarsaparilla, copaiba, piassava, anatto, guaraná, ditto....	178,057 798
Hides and deerskins, primitive industry.....	384,131 576
Straw hats, manufacture.....	156,628 150
Cotton and sugar, cultivated prod's	2,980 541

Over fourteen-fifths of this total export in composed of forest products, for the production of which no lands are tilled, no

edifices are raised, no permanent civilized communities are formed. A few half civilized men go into the forest with axes and knives and gather what the Almighty put there, and then sell it to a few traders for the bare necessities of a rude life. The traders then ship the products out of the country, gaining from the transaction more or less profit and paying to the government a certain tax for the privilege of doing so. The profits of the traders are either invested in the trading centres or are carried out of the country, and the revenue paid to the government is wasted and expended upon distant officials and institutions. Now what remains for the localities from which these products are gathered? What advances in civilization have they made? What permanent improvements have been created? What wealth-producing capital has been added to their resources as communities? In what one respect are they better off than before this product was gathered and sent away? Are they not just that much poorer than before? These are questions which the *Diario* will do well to answer before jumping to the conclusion that the provinces of the Amazon are making satisfactory progress. If after the lapse of over two and one half centuries they have not made sufficient progress to supply themselves with food without the government's assistance, then assuredly something must be wrong. And one of those things, in our opinion, consists of the plain fact that the people of those two provinces have not yet got out of the primitive stages of industrial development.

On the 10th instant an interpellation was addressed to the government by Deputy Duque-Estrada Teixeira with relation to the operations in exchange undertaken by the Banco do Brazil some time ago at the instigation of the then minister of finance, Senator Afonso Celso. The questioner stated that the bank was disinclined to go into the exchange business, but that it was induced to do so by the minister's assuming the responsibility and signing a document to that effect, which document is now held by the bank. The losses from these exchange transactions, it is stated, amount to over 800,000\$-000 which loss the government now declines to assume. This loss is unquestionably an honest debt of the treasury itself, and should be met by it without question. The bank did not enter into the exchange business on its own risk and responsibility, but upon those of the government who assumed all responsibility for the transactions. It will be remembered that the ministry at that time was very outspoken in its support of this enterprise on the part of the Banco do Brazil, because it was thought that the depression in exchange was a conspiracy on the part of the two foreign banks. Those who will read the newspapers of the day will find them filled with these absurd charges of conspiracy. It was even advocated that it was the plain duty of the government to come to the front and suppress this mischievous meddling with exchange. The minister of finance of that time, Senator Afonso Celso, was an ardent advocate of these measures, and was outspoken in his advocacy of government interference in transactions of this character. And so he led the Banco do Brazil into an enterprise which has cost it over 800,000\$ loss, and he also employed the revenues of the government in a purely speculative commercial transaction, such as the shipment of coffee. In the first transaction the government now sees fit, as is stated, to shirk the responsibility and to leave its agent to meet the losses. Had the bank rushed into this speculation of its own accord and at its own risk, nothing could now be said. It would have pur-

chased some valuable experience, and at a very high price. As it went into the operation unwillingly and at the earnest solicitation of the government, and even with a written obligation on the part of the latter to assume all responsibility, it seems only just that the treasury should foot the bills. It is hard upon the tax-payers of course, but if they will permit ministers to meddle in matters of which they know absolutely nothing, and with which they have no legitimate business, then they must pay the cost. It is one thing to read a speculative work on political economy, and a very different thing to know how to carry on an intricate commercial enterprise; but this difference is not always understood by politicians. A minister who has read an economic treatise or two, and who is ambitious enough to first establish his own economic law, very often looks upon himself as an authority on such matters. And such a man is always the more dangerous because he is not well enough informed to discover his errors, and too full of conceit to admit them even when discovered. Such an economist is apt to distort facts in defense of his own theory, and to use any authority, good, bad, or indifferent, in its support. If therefore the public sees fit to humor the fancies of these self-constituted economists then they must not grumble at the bill. It's a costly luxury in which a great many governments have indulged, and for which a great many trusting people have paid the cost.

THE second topic of the interpellation of Deputy Duque-Estrada Teixeira, the government's speculation in coffee, called forth a reply on the following day from Deputy Afonso Celso Junior, which deserves some little attention. It can not be said that the son has clearly explained or defended the action of the father, nor have the results of the enterprise been made clear. It was to be expected of course that the young man would make an effort to clear up the transaction, and to show that there were precedents for the legality of such an enterprise. It was not anticipated however that a youth just out of college would lay down inflexible laws for such practices, and at the same time carry a very high hand with his seniors. And, furthermore, with those who have a true appreciation of the principles of republicanism, it was hardly expected that a disciple of that system of government, whose words of adhesion and advocacy are not yet cold, would avow himself the defender of practices which no representative government can legitimately undertake without express authorization from the people. If young Afonso Celso is a conscientious republican, how can he advocate the right of a minister to arbitrarily use public moneys in a purely speculative commercial enterprise? As to the young gentleman's elaborate explanation of the results, our readers will draw their own conclusions. His idea of exchange is to be summed up in the one little word "if." The exchange of the day was 19½d. and the government desired to remit 2,000,000\$ to London. If the rate had gone down to 19d. the youthful deputy claims that the speculation would have been a success, but exchange went the other way, just as the government then desired it to do. It will be remembered that Minister Afonso Celso employed every means within his power—and in that also of the Banco do Brazil—to force up the rate of exchange. It sounds a little strange therefore to now learn that he went into a huge speculation at the same time on the calculation that exchange would fall. His calculation and his conduct were evidently a little out of step. It has also been argued—and by the ex-minister himself, if we mistake not—that the purchase of that amount of exchange at the time would have

forced the rate still lower. And still coffee was purchased because it would result in a profit if the rate went down to 19 pence! In other words, exchange was *not* bought because it would cause a fall in the rate, and coffee *was* bought because the objectionable fall would cause a profit! That's political logic! Concerning the precedents quoted we have nothing to offer other than that they are from previous ministerial ventures of similar character, but with better justification because the monetary machinery of the world was less perfect then than now. As to the transaction in question it is explained that two distinct purchases were made, the first costing the government the sum of 1,640,151\$550 and the second 4,204,527\$810. The receipts from the first were 136,255 132 2d, the receipts from the second do not appear. The orator figured out from several *ifs* that in case exchange went down to 19d the first remission would have resulted in a profit of 85,275\$365, but what the result really was we are not informed. In the second remission, the more important of the two, we are told how much money was paid out for the coffee, and then by a series of suppositions, and by leaving out all such factors as export duties, commissions, etc., etc., we are informed that in comparison with a remission of this sum at 20d the treasury lost the sum of 86,760\$733, and at 19 3/4d, the sum of 34,615\$610. Now that is all good mathematics—but it doesn't meet the question: *What did the treasury lose?* This transaction took place in 1879. The government paid out a certain amount of cash for a certain quantity of coffee, including costs. This coffee paid freights and insurance just like that of an ordinary merchant. And the last remission was stored for months in New York before it was sold. It is to be presumed also that a specified amount of cash was realized on the coffee, which was afterwards placed to the credit of the government in London. From these simple operations it ought to be possible to determine just what the government paid out to cover purchase and costs, and also the amount received and placed to its credit in London. Now those two totals are all we want to know. We do not care a straw what might have occurred if exchange had been this or that; we simply want to know the totals and the privilege of putting in our own *ifs*. We are well aware that the young deputy has directed the world to hereafter hold its peace, simply because no one was prepared at the time to show the absurdity of his reasoning. There are, however, a few curious individuals outside of parliament who are not yet satisfied, and who have derived precious little information from this elaborate defense.

HERR KRUPP'S possessions at Essen, Germany, are enormous enough, as some fresh statistics of them will show. He has of steam boilers no fewer than 429; of steam engines 453, their aggregate horse-power being 18,500; of steam hammers 82, varying in weight from 200 pounds to 50 tons; of rolling-mills 21, of machines for making tools 1622, of furnaces 1556, of which 14 are high furnaces; of locomotives 25; and of steam propellers 5, their total tonnage being 7800 tons. Krupp's annual production is 300,000 tons of steel and 26,000 tons of iron. At present the population of his workingmen's city is 15,700.

COTTON seed before the American civil war was supposed to be worthless, except for fertilizing purposes, the business of expressing the oil which it contains has now become a profitable business, which is indicated by the fact that there are 70 oil mills devoted to it. From each ton of seed is produced 35 gallons of oil, which can be sold at from 40 to 50 cents per gallon. Seven hundred and fifty pounds of oil cake likewise are obtained, worth \$13. The hulls, worth \$4, are disposed of as a part of the yield. For lubricating machinery, for grinding with white lead and mixing paints, and for salad dressing (in the guise of the product of the Spanish olive), cotton seed oil is in extensive use. Vegetable, and animal oils also have an extensive rival in it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Several cases of small-pox are reported to have appeared in Campinas, São Paulo.

—A provincial immigrants' lodging house was inaugurated at São Paulo on the 3rd inst.

—A collision occurred off the Rio Grande bar on the 25 ult. between the coasting steamer *Cableira* and the Brazilian bark *Marianinha*, both vessels sustaining extensive damages.

—The province of Matto Grosso is in a state of intense excitement over the quarrels of some police officials and justices. The arrests and counter-arrests have been inconveniently frequent.

—An old man named Joaquim Ortiz de Camargo was assaulted and murdered near Campinas, São Paulo, on the 31st ult., by two men named Antonio Soares Guimarães and Antonio Leite de Moraes.

—The Bahia provincial assembly has passed a bill fixing the pay of deputies in the next assembly at 20\$ per day, with an exemption from the excise tax on slaves purchased for agricultural service. This exemption reflects no credit on Bahia legislators.

—Late advices from Santarem, one of these famous garden spots of the Amazon, reports a great scarcity of fresh meat and other articles of prime necessity. The municipal council has felt obliged to purchase cattle to meet the necessities of the people.

—The president of Pernambuco has annulled the contract for furnishing that city with fresh meats on the grounds that one of its clauses requires the formation of a company within four months—which has not been done. This seems to be a convenient way out of the difficulty.

—During the month of July the city market of São Paulo received 487,233 kilos of rice, potatoes, farinha, maize, beans, etc., upon which the market import tax amounted to 974\$470. The total receipts from these taxes amounted to 1,152\$580, and the rentals to 714\$500.

—The province of Matto Grosso, although reputed to be one of the most fertile in the empire, is an importer of rice, beans, sugar, farinha, and many other food products. Until the province can produce what it consumes in these products, the necessity for an expensive railway is not apparent.

—The *Municipeis* of Araraquara, São Paulo, complain that the military garrison of that city, consisting of two soldiers, abandoned their post of duty at the jail on the evening of the 1st instant, disguised themselves in citizen's dress, and then helped a man to expel an inoffensive visitor from a private house.

—The Baño de Vista Alegre, an important planter of the municipality of Valeaçu, province of Rio de Janeiro, has inaugurated a free school for the children of the colonists established on his plantation. The school was opened on the 28th ult. with twenty pupils. This is an act which merits the highest praise.

—According to the last *relatório* of the Quissamã central mine the financial status of that enterprise has improved greatly during the last fiscal year. The harvest of 1881 produced a net result of 312,476\$810 with which the company paid off 150,371\$835 of its indebtedness, besides paying interest on its funded and floating debt to the amount of 113,481\$935. The product of the last season's work amounted to 4,187 tons of sugar, and 1,455 pipes of agaveolate.

—The *Cornio Mercantil* of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, gives the following statistics of the cattle received at the slaughtering establishments of that city during the past season, as compared with that of the year previous:

month	1880-81	1881-82
December	12,441	2,181
January	42,660	22,701
February	38,215	31,334
March	44,933	44,395
April	63,487	45,184
May	63,351	68,333
June	13,597	30,576
Totals	277,794	244,674

—The customs receipts at Carumbá, province of Matto Grosso, for the fiscal year 1881-82 were as follows:

July, 1881	36,509\$123
August	36,213 816
September	17,967 977
October	25,643 397
November	19,288 288
December	11,219 786
January, 1882	11,382 421
February	57,486 327
March	39,547 459
April	34,366 759
May	21,908 372
June	16,423 608
Totals	328,049 333

—Small-pox has assumed a dangerous character in the city of Bahia.

—The construction of telephone lines is going forward rapidly in Para.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Palloza, province of Santa Catharina.

—The July receipts of the Santa Catharina custom house amounted to 55,436\$583.

—An epidemic of small-pox is raging at Ilhemposta, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes was formally opened on the 1st instant.

—The Pernambuco provincial assembly has granted a subsidy of 20,000\$ to an Italian opera company.

—An assassination occurred in the parish of Lourensa, near S. Fielis, on the 4th instant, when Sr. Mariano Antonio dos Reis Maia being shot from an ambuscade.

—The July receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 664,254\$886, as against 371,784\$329 in 1881, 494,033\$856 in 1880, 342,407\$543 in 1879, and 484,685\$707 in 1878.

—The July receipts of the S. Paulo post-office amounted to 8,083\$290 for the city and 29,249\$390, against 7,737\$440 and 27,549\$410 respectively for the same month of last year.

—José Benício, of Ouro Preto, is described by the *Liberal* *Munro* as the father of a family, but yet he undertook to amuse himself with a revolver on the 31st ult. His family is now fatherless.

—Law No. 1,713, of July 28, of the provincial assembly of Pernambuco, authorizes sixty-four lottery drawings during the present fiscal year. Of these 40 are for religious and charitable establishments under the administration of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Pernambuco.

—The public lighting of the several cities of Rio Grande do Sul has become so bad and defective as to cause general complaint. The coal mines of the province, about which so much has been written, are not coming to the front with much spontaneity, and foreign coal is both scarce and dear because of the state of the bar.

—The July receipts of the customs departments of Pernambuco, as compared with those for the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
Custom house	821,393\$689	818,183\$875
Recebe-loria	53,872 806	42,134 988
Consulado	205,003 596	204,303 400

—Under the provisions of the first and second quotas of the emancipation fund, amounting to a total of 1,693,256\$724, the province of Rio de Janeiro has liberated 1,730 slaves. There remains a balance of 60,031\$261 still unexpended from these two quotas, which is held by the third, amounting to 475,383\$315, leaves the sum of 535,710\$570 to be applied to the liberation of slaves under the last distribution.

—The "free-breakfast-table" economists of the United States who have been instrumental in abolishing all duties on coffee should note how the province of Pernambuco appreciates their economic generosity. The new provincial law not only imposes an "additional tax of 30 per cent. on wheat, flour and kerosene, but actually classifies these articles of prime necessity with wines, spirits, jewelry, playing cards, perfumery, etc. Reciprocity of this character is worthy of note at Washington.

—At his residence at Parã Carlos Gomes is reported to have said: "In each province where I have visited, in proportion as I came to know the country and its inhabitants, the more I pride myself on having been born a Brazilian." That's very good for a Crumpetier, and especially good for a man who professes to live almost nine-tenths of the time! When the receptions begin to cool, then perhaps the warm skies of Italy will induce the great composer to turn his back once more on his beloved country.

—The arrival at Parã of the Brazilian composer Carlos Gomes is pronounced by the local journals as a success. There was rain on the occasion, but not enough to extinguish the popular enthusiasm. A steamer loaded with excited musicians went out to meet him; and then there were orations, poems, brass bands, and fireworks. Gomes was so pleased with his reception that he expressed an ardent desire to meet Garçon, the author of *Idílio*, whom he embraced most affectionately. Parã is in a tremor of supreme happiness.

—According to statistics prepared by the commercial association of Parã the official value of exports from that port during the last half year ending June 30, as compared with previous years, was as follows:

to June 30	official value
1882	15,372,937\$348
1881	11,350,957 311
1880	10,638,135 973
1879	7,609,202 351
1878	5,652,551 184

—The president of the province of Bahia has refused to sanction the budget for the current year.

—On the 31st of December last the public debt of the province of Paraná amounted to 612,614\$382.

—Four British ships of war *Rifleman*, *Firefly*, *Amethyst* and *Dowry* arrived at Santos on the 8th instant.

—The customs receipts at the port of Manaus, Amazonas, during 1881-82 amounted to 533-462\$291.

—Up to the 27th ult. 30 persons had died from small-pox at Santo Amaro, Bahia, and over 50 more were under medical treatment.

—The July receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 147,139\$057, and of the *meio de renda* 35,824\$853.

—Private advices from Mangaratiba, province of Rio de Janeiro, report the existence there of an epidemic of small-pox. The place is said to be without a physician.

—The ensuing packet *Rio de Janeiro* on her last trip south did not succeed in crossing the Rio Grande bar. She waited six days, and then went on to Montevideo.

—The *Avulso Fideiussor* of S. Fielis, of the 5th inst. says that the *juiz de direito* there has issued a warrant against Dr. Joaquim Gomes de Menezes, ex president of the municipal council, for the crime of peculating money belonging to the municipality.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Paulo Afonso railway was formally opened to the station of Mossoró, third section, on the 3rd instant.

—The July receipts of the Baño de Araraquara railway amounted to 11,045\$810. The expenditures are not published.

—A new train line was inaugurated in São Paulo on the 10th inst., running from Brás to the new salubrity known as Moisés.

—The March receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 511,399\$490 and the expenditures in 172,172\$620, leaving a surplus of 339,226\$570.

—According to the *Gazeta da Tarde*, plans have been presented to the minister of agriculture by Sr. José Carlos de Carvalho for a new railway line between the city of S. Paulo and the port of Santos.

—The June receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 174,681\$160, and the expenditures to 72,450\$880. This gives a total receipt for the half year of 1,263,609\$915, and a total expenditure of 400,119\$290, leaving a surplus of 863,490\$625.

—A new speed indicator, called the *stratigraph*, for indicating the speed of locomotives, has been introduced on the Ilhaeuvian railways. By it the engineer can read from scale the actual speed of his engine at any time, besides which a record of the trip is kept on a strip of paper.

—A fatal accident occurred on the S. Carlos do Pinhal line on the 2nd inst., a brakeman named João Antonio da Silva having his head crushed between the locomotive and a wagon. He had fallen off the cowcatcher and in getting on the train afterwards, as it was checking speed, he carelessly caught on between the wagon and the locomotive.

—The July receipts of the Caraguatá railway amounted to 31,682\$580.

—The railway congress is still in session in this city. The hesitation of its managers to apply checks to the flow of eloquence has led both to the prolongation of the congress and its failure to accomplish any really practical work.

—Owing to heavy rains in Pernambuco on the 29th and 30th ult. considerable damage was done to the railways of that province. There were some landslides serious enough to interrupt traffic for a short time. The "Reefee" at S. Francisco's line was inundated from an overflow of the Rio Irajá, causing an interruption in traffic for some days.

THE total valuation of the commerce of Ceylon for the year 1881, including specie was 83,310,327 rupees, of which 47,121,660 was in imports and 36,188,667 in exports. The coffee exports amounted to 407,222 cwt. of plantation, valued at 20,561,114 rupees, and 20,769 cwt. of native, valued at 1,012,147 rupees. This shows a falling off of 219,000 cwt. from the total export of 1880.

THE latest bulletin from the United States census office shows that by the census of 1880, the total population of the United States was 50,155,783; the area in square miles, 2,900,179; the number of families, 9,945,916; the number of dwellings, 8,955,812; the number of persons to the square mile, 17.29; the number of families to the square mile, 3.43; the number of dwellings to the square mile, 3.02; acres to a person, 37.01; acres to a family, 186.62; persons to a dwelling, 5.60; and persons to a family, 5.04.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald of July 30.

—During the last six months 50,000 tons of maize and 20,000 tons of linseed were exported.

—The directors of the National Bank have determined upon declaring a dividend of 1.34 per share.

—In London a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share has been declared by the Argentine Central Land Company.

—The torpedo launch *Pez* is to be taken to pieces at the Tigre and brought on shore; the *Foerster* already has been so.

—The immigration committees being now duly installed in all the provinces it has been decided to send all future immigrants to their care.

—From the north we hear that the sugar industry is making wonderful strides, and will soon put us among exporters of this article, and wines will follow hard after.

—The *Flag* line of steamers between Genoa and the River Plate has ordered the construction of two more new steamers which will make the run out to the River Plate in 18 days.

—The grand jury of the exhibition has awarded a gold medal to the municipality of Mercedes [Buenos-Aires] for its efforts on behalf of the success of the exhibition.

—From the national statistical office we learn that the importation for the first half of this year has amounted in the gross to \$122,543,187 and the exportation for the same period to \$27,669,962.

—It has been decided that the first stone of the new city of La Plata is to be laid on the 11th of September, instead of in August as was intended.

—In London there has been published a prospectus for a land and cattle company. The capital is placed at £150,000 in shares of £10 each. This company has been formed with the intention of buying an estate near Bahia Blanca.

—In Montevideo, affairs are quiet. The revolution was smothered with the fall of Perez. The Spanish question is settled, and the government is getting out of its difficulties and into a position to look after the interests of the country.

—Our Rio friends will soon be going with our Ferraris' opera company. They were last year pretty enthusiastic over a poor affair, so that when they hear this year's company we shall look for a corner in buttons lost in the explosion of their feelings.

—Governor Rocha has been presented with a handsome gold medal and brooch set with brilliants by the estancieros of the south-east of the province, as a token of their appreciation of his services in bringing about the extension of the Southern railway from Azul to Bahia Blanca.

—The medals for the exhibitors at the exhibition are being made, after all, at the Mint. Before they are distributed the "Club Industrial" ought, in deference to its own credit, to have the decisions of its juries carefully reconsidered. Time, it would be late, but better anything than the present rather muddle.

—Governor Rocha visited the paper capital of the province the other day and determined definitely where all the grand public buildings, parks &c., are to be. The terminal station of the Western railway was also located, and it is to be constructed and the line extended to it as soon as the materials can be mustered to complete the works which are not yet begun.

—Mr. Woodgate in his coming circular will report the shipments of maize for July as 266,651 bags. On the same reliable authority the shipments since March 1st have been from Buenos Aires alone: In 1882, March, 111,778 bags; April, 122,171 bags; May, 70,231 bags; June, 137,838 bags; July, 266,651; total 598,260 bags.

—The following is a correct and accurate disposition of the gold, silver and bronze medals given at the Continental Exhibition:

	gold.	silver.	bronze.
Capital	66	159	161
Provinces	35	85	159
Brazil	24	70	85
Uruguay	20	44	65
Chile	17	27	38
France	7	21	19
Paraguay	5	7	22
Mexico	4	15	10
Bolivia	3	9	6
England	1	11	8
Venezuela	2	7	5
Switzerland	1	1	0
Club Industrial	1	0	0
Argentine Republic	1	0	9
Ecuador	0	2	1
Cuba	0	1	0
Germany	0	7	3
United States	1	0	1

—It has been rumored these few days past, that in case the national Congress or government should impede the installation of the Hypothecary Bank in the provinces, a means will be opened for carrying out the original intention by lending money from the head establishment on landed property in any part of the republic. It is said that the provincial government has some in this direction in its serious consideration.

—It is now about a month that there has been established in this market a new fabric, produced from animal fat, called "Olio Palmatina," which is nothing more or less than fat deprived of its indigestible ingredient stearine. It is not, as some of our readers might infer from the name, an oil, and against which Anglo-Saxons, as a rule, have such prejudice, but it is rather in appearance like that of very rich butter, having at the same time a pleasant fragrance. It is considered by those who have tried it to be equal for culinary purposes to butter, and of course very much cheaper. The manufactory established in Barracas is a very extensive affair, and in order to have the preparation well and scientifically made a chemist was sent for specially to attend to the purity of its manufacture. The establishment is capable of producing about 300 arrobes per day under the powerful and efficient machinery brought from Europe for this purpose. It is extensively used in the United States. [Isn't it oleo-margarine, colleague?]

—We have received the following circular from Mr. Christophersen, whose name we venture to say, is amply sufficient to vouch for the stability and success of any enterprise of the kind he may undertake.

Buenos Aires, July 21st, 1882.

To the Editor of *The Herald*,

There has been formed under the style "La Platense" a company with the object of establishing lines of steamers on the Uruguay, Paraná and River Plate. The service on the Uruguay and the River Plate will begin as soon as the steamers which are building in Europe arrive. That on the Paraná will be inaugurated by the new company on the 1st of the incoming month with the steamers *Tridente* and *Duna* which will cease from that date to be connected with the Buenos Aires and Campana Railway Co. For reasons having in view the important interests of the local trade of Rosario, the "Platense" company has resolved to cease the combination effected between the Campana Railway Company and the Argentine, Andine and Central Northern railways. The administration and agency of these new lines will be established at and after the end of the present month in the premises now occupied by the Italian and River Plate Bank, No. 100 Calle Piedad. The "Platense" Company is resolved not omit any effort in order to give these countries a first rate steamship service and by way of acknowledgment, it expects the decided protection of commerce and the public.

Saluting you with the greatest consideration, I remain very truly yours.

P. CHRISTOPHERSEN,
Manager.

THE DRIFT OF EMIGRATION.

The total ascertained immigration across seas from Germany during the 11 years ending with 1881 was 805,698. In 1871 it was 75,912, but rose 125,691 in 1872 and 123,638 in 1873; then dropped to 45,112 in 1874, and kept on declining until 1880, when it amounted from 33,327 to 106,190, and to 201,337 in 1881. These figures cover only the ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and are thus admittedly incomplete, 10,757 Germans being known to have departed from Havre de Grace alone in 1880. The only countries besides this which draw any considerable number are Brazil and Australia; but the total immigration to those during the 11 years—23,006 to Brazil and 10,647 to Australia—was considerably less than one-half the average yearly emigration to the United States. So that the movement to this country is nearly the entire across-seas movement of the German people. The total ascertained number coming here during the 11 years was 762,331, and the total for 1881 is estimated at 230,000, the four ports having sent out 206,189.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A REMARKABLE change will be made in the coins of the British empire at the next issue of gold, which will be stamped by a new die, the second made during this reign. The peculiarity will be that the head will be a portrait of the Queen as she now appears, instead of the girlish profile to which the world is accustomed.

The report presented to the shareholders of the Panama Canal Company on the 6th ult. announced that the works executed since the formation of the company have proved that the obstacles to the construction of the canal will not be so serious as was anticipated. The shareholders at the meeting were asked to authorize the issue of obligations to the amount of £250,000 for the purchase of the Panama railway.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A new issue of 25000 revenue stamps is announced.

—The government received six Nordenföhl guns on the 5th inst.

—The corvette *Vizil de Oliveira* is reported to have arrived at Southampton.

—A formal reception was given to Dr. Nicolau Avellaneda by the Associação Industrial on the evening of the 11th inst.

—The reply to the speech from the throne, delivered some weeks ago, entered into discussion in the Chamber on the 5th inst.

—At a meeting of the Junta Commercial on the 10th inst. a resolution against the new brokerage commissions was adopted unanimously.

—It is reported that the government designs to soon present a bill providing for a reduction in the export duties on office and sugar, but will not make it a cabinet question. Why not include cotton also?

—The authorities have at last apprehended D. Rosa Munão, the mistress of the slave girl Monica whose cruel treatment excited so much discussion some time since. She has been held for trial.

—The director of public works has notified the president of Rio Grande do Sul that the government cannot authorize the construction of a telegraph line from Bagé to S. Gabriel because of a lack of means.

—Cable reports from the River Plate state that there is strong opposition to any reference of the Missions boundary question to arbitrators, and that the Argentine Congress will refuse to authorize any such step.

—The Zoological Society, of London, has elected Charles Alfred Craven, Esq., manager of the Pernambuco gas works, as a corresponding member in recognition of his skill in securing specimens from the fauna of Brazil.

—The minister of finance has ordered a reduction in the personnel of the discharge service of the custom house. It is to be hoped that this act will not occasion greater delays in the transshipment of goods through the custom house.

—The southern coasting line—the Companhia Nacional—are having two new steamers constructed in England for their service. They are to be called the *Rio Paraná* and *Rio Paranaíba*, and are to be completed at the beginning of May next.

—The Emperor has bestowed the title of Condeheiro on Dr. José Julio de Albuquerque Barros, formerly director of the bureau of agriculture and more recently *officiant de gabinete* in the department of agriculture, commerce and public works.

—It is announced that the ironclad *Bahia*, now anchored and helpless at Santa Catharina, is to be towed to this port by the transport *Bonifacio*, for some time stationed at Rio Grande. It is designed to repair the *Bahia* and put her into condition for service.

—The formalities of beginning the construction of a new naval vessel took place at the Ponta d'Area shipyard on the 11th inst. The ceremony of driving the first spike was performed by the Emperor, and the new gunboat was given the name of *Imperial Marinhado*.

—It would appear from his last issue that our colleague has changed his editorial title to *Hef Ritters*. This is probably due to the perverse way in which his "public spirit" has been treated, and in the sorry outcome of his feeling desire of British slave holding. The label suits the contents perfectly.

—A policeman having cruelly beaten a prisoner in the Praça Dom Pedro II on the 10th inst., the chief of police has sentenced him to imprisonment for the same. We note this act with the highest satisfaction because it is a much needed check on the brutalities often practiced by these gentry upon helpless prisoners.

—The Associação Industrial has conferred an honorary membership upon Dr. Avellaneda. A distinction of this character from an association radically opposed to the introduction of foreign goods into the country, and consequently the suppression of commercial relations with foreign countries, seems to be just a little inconsistent.

—A 108 treasury note, considerably torn, but with its number complete and legible, was offered at the Caixa da Amortização for redemption on the 11th inst. The officials valued the note at \$8, refusing to pay more for it. Upon what grounds this remarkable decision is made is not clearly understood, but to a majority of people it looks very much like repudiation.

—The official semi-monthly report of the board of health gives the number of deaths in this city during the last half of July as 403, or an average of a little over 25 per day. This is equivalent to an annual death rate of 28.3 per thousand. Among the causes of death were 1 from yellow fever, 20 from remittent and intermittent fevers, 15 from small pox, 67 from consumption, and 3 from violence. There were 30 still-births.

—Under the operations of the emancipation fund 492 slaves have thus far been liberated in this city, at a cost of 250,559\$, exclusive of the contributions of the slaves themselves. The average price paid for the slaves is 560\$.

—A meeting of the directors of the Monte Pio Geral of this city was held on the 12th inst., but nothing was done 'to remove the doubt existing as to the solvency of that institution. Another meeting will be held on the 16th inst.

—The total deposits in the savings bank of this city during the last half of July amounted to 200,797\$000 and the withdrawals to 166,584\$398. The amount remaining on deposit at the end of the month was 11,168,575\$563.

—It is stated that a report of the survey of the Laguna bar, province of Santa Catharina, by Capt. Francisco Calheiros da Graça, has been presented to the minister of agriculture. The improvements required are estimated to cost 704,000\$.

—An appropriation of 30,000\$ for the observation of the transit of Venus by the astronomical observatory has been passed by the legislature and has received imperial sanction. The transit spectacle seems almost as dear as Italian opera.

—During a brigade drill at the military school on the 10th inst., and while heroically working the guns, two military cadets were wounded in the hands and arms. They were at once taken to the hospital and attended by six surgeons.

—It would seem from the almost unanimous expression of the press on the 6th inst., and with the public demands the immediate construction of a tram line to Copacabana. The dozen fishermen who live out there are in urgent need of this improvement, and the semi-occasional visitor can not wait any longer. It's an urgent case.

—The second election for aldermen took place throughout this city on the 9th inst., and with the anticipated result. The list is headed by Dr. Henrique Alves de Carvalho, who therefore becomes president of the municipal council. It will be a very fortunate accident if this city secures an appreciable amount of good government during the next three years.

—Among the recent petitions for assistance from the public purse to carry on a private enterprise is that of C. Gomes, who wants to invest 500,000\$ in a stock on 1 wheat farm combined, to be situated in Paraná, but who wants the government to guarantee 6 per cent. interest on the investment. Instead of telling him to "Go West!" the minister tells him there is no appropriation for that purpose.

—According to the *Forster's* New York correspondent the Boston International exhibition project has finally been organized with an Australian for president, a Canadian for vice-president, and Col. C. B. Norton, of Boston, for secretary. Col. Norton will be remembered as one of John C. Skip Hoppie's backers in the once imposing project for an American exhibition in this city. The two schemes have so strong a resemblance to each other that business men will do well to let the Boston scheme alone quite as severely as they did the Brazilian predecessor.

—In response to the pamphlet of Commendador Pimenta Bueno upon the subject *A Barracha*, the *Diário do Grão Pará* has published a series of well-written articles upon the same subject which have now been republished in pamphlet form. To those who would study the question of rubber production this little work will be highly valuable, because it is written on the ground and from the local point of view. Whether we accept the conclusions of the *Diário* or not, it is certainly to be admitted that our colleague is an authority on this question whose opinion merits the highest consideration. Our thanks are due for a copy of the publication.

—Most unpleasant reports are in circulation about the Monte Pio-Geral (the national annuities institution). It is stated by those who ought to be well informed that the annuities are being paid from the capital, which by this means is being diminished instead of increased. If this is so, the matter is most serious. This unfortunate result, which is bound to cause the most widespread distress among those who have no other income or resources, is attributed to one cause alone—that of a tremendous error in the calculation of the mortality tables, impugned years ago by competent judges. We are aware that the accusers were contradicted at the time, and overwhelmed with all the weight of scientific opinions, which no one would venture to question did we not know now (if these reports are true) of the economic crash which is about to break in the midst of the Monte Pio-Geral. Some say the annuities will be reduced to one half, while some even go so far as to say that the institution can only be saved by paying a quarter. Be this as it may, we want to know the truth. If it is a fact that the capital is diminished, then the abyss is only growing deeper every day; and every day that passes the annuities of countless unprotected families are increasingly threatened with extinction.—*Gazeta de Notícias*, 12th August.

THE BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION.

The total number of admissions to the Continental Exhibition at Buenos Aires, with the receipts which they represent, were as follows:

	admissions	receipts
March (15th to 31st).....	51,394	\$69,105
April.....	88,552	973,265
May.....	79,359	715,175
June.....	36,366	341,950
July (1st to 23rd).....	25,554	202,280
	272,225	\$2,851,775

These admissions include all entrances, even to the specials and employees.

Of eleven soldiers seized with yellow fever in Panama during the week ending June 28th nine died. Smallpox appears to be dying out and its place is being taken by yellow fever.

BRAZIL will this year most likely have a deficit of about 40,000,000 dols., or about £8,000,000 sterling. This will make her public debt about \$50,000,000 dols., or about £10,000,000 sterling. It has increased about £125,000,000 in the last twenty years. Her population is rather more than 11,000,000, of which not quite 4,000,000 are whites. The remainder consists of negroes, mulattoes, and Indians, and includes about 1,500,000 slaves. Taking the free population (exclusive of the Indian braves, or wild Indians) at 8,500,000, the debt has reached about £200 a head. It will be seen that Brazil is rapidly gaining a high position in the race of indebtedness, as her debt (in proportion to her responsible population) rivals that of England, though it can scarcely be said that she has equal power to bear its weight.—*Public Opinion.*

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of July 1882, by the

Companhia Commercial e Escolas.

Lat. 23° 35' 58" S.
Long. 46° 36' 46" W. (Greenwich).
Height of barometer, 29.33 ft. above sea level.
Do of rain gauge: 2.78 in. do do.
Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 29.86 inches at 9 p.m., 27.84 inches.
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr., 29.86 inches.
Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m., 55.4°; at 9 p.m., 52° Fahr.
Mean temp. of sun in shade, 68.4°; do in sun, 84.5° Fahr.
Mean temperature of Great minimum thermometer, 41° Fahr.
Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade, (14th and 15th), 78.9° Fahr.
Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (10th), 37° Fahr.
Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (21st), 31° Fahr.
Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m., 51°; at 9 p.m., 51° Fahr.
Mean elastic force of vapor at 9 a.m., .381 in.; at 9 p.m., .382 in.
Total rainfall for the month 2.76 inches.
Rain fell on 8 days.

Maximum fall of rain in one day (19th), 1.12 inches.
Fog on the mornings of 10 days, and evenings of 2 days.
Dew on the mornings of 10 days and evenings of 16 days.
Thunder and lightning on the 29th. 5.889.
Hail storm at 6.40 p.m., on the 29th.
Frost occurred on 5 nights during the month.

HENRY R. JOYNER,

M.L.C., F.R.C.S. & F.S.I.S.
Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL.

August 14th, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000, gold 27 d. do do do do U.S. coin at \$4.84 per £1. 54.45 cents. do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 148.57 do £1. 54.45 in Brazilian gold. 5.889.
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 21 3/16
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 79 1/2 gold do in U.S. coin at \$4.84 per £1. 54.45 cents. 42.73 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.84 per £1) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 2.330
Value of £1 sterling "..... 11 9/15

EXCHANGE.

August 4.—The rates in the banks were unchanged, viz:
London 21 3/16 gold
Paris 44 1/2
Hamburg 54 1/2
Italy 45 1/2 dls
Portugal 24 1/2

small transactions being effected in bank paper on London at 21 7/16 on head office and in private paper at 21 1/2 and 21 9/16. Sovereigns closed at 11 2/16 buyers.

Aug. 5.—The market to-day presented no change until 1 p.m. when the banks withdrew the rate of 21 3/16, offering in draw at 21 1/2. In the morning a small business was done in bank paper on London at 21 7/16 on head office and at 21 1/2 on France, and in the afternoon private paper was negotiated at 21 3/16 on London and 44 1/2 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11 2/16 cash.

Aug. 7.—The rate of 21 3/16 on London was today again officially adopted by the banks. Private paper, which continues very scarce, was passed at 21 7/16—21 3/16 on London and 44 1/2 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11 2/16 cash.

Aug. 8.—There was no alteration today in the rates but the market showed much more firmness. The business done was unimportant as usual on the eve of the departure of the English mail. Sovereigns sold at 11 2/16 sellers, 11 2/16 buyers.

Aug. 10.—The firmness which was apparent yesterday afternoon became more marked to-day; the official rate of the banks remained at 21 3/16 but the London and Brazilian Bank drew on head office at 21 7/16. Private paper was negotiated at 21 3/16 and 21 9/16 on London and 44 1/2 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11 2/16 and 11 2/16 cash.

Aug. 11.—To-day the Banco Commercial adopted the rate of 21 7/16, and small transactions took place at that rate on London and at 44 1/2 on France. The rates for private paper were 21 1/2, 21 9/16 on London and 44 1/2 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11 2/16 sellers, 11 2/16 buyers.

—The July receipts of the Santos custom house, compared with those of the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
Imports.....	328,192,848	279,464,881
Despacho marítimo.....	2,541,800	2,592,000
Exports.....	319,947,622	290,224,559
Interior.....	16,104,176	5,947,389
Extraordinary.....	364,817	370,325
Emancipation fund.....	100	100
Deposits.....	4,003,823	2,175,064
Total.....	664,254,886	371,784,329

BANK STATEMENT.

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on July 31st, 1882.

BANKS	Deposits in current	Cash balances	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brazil.....	25,539	1,459	17.66
Banco Rural.....	14,142	1,384	9.79
Banco Industrial.....	5,421	1,518	28.00
Banco do Commercio.....	1,440	307	21.32
Banco Commercial.....	6,614	1,841	27.93
English Bank.....	4,550	443	9.72
New London & Brazilian Bank.....	2,584	1,131	43.77
Total.....	60,596	11,187	18.46

BANK OF BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31st, 1882.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills.....	24,290,000,000
Supplemental loan.....	11,997,638 7/16
Bills with two resident endorser.....	4,799,759 6/16
Bills secured by collateral:	
By commercial documents.....	119,848 0/16
By Government bonds and shares.....	232,676 0/16
Securities in liquidation.....	4,193,809 2/16
Summaries, balances of various accounts.....	2,121,277 0/16
Bills receivable.....	1,130,571 1/16
National Treasury account current.....	18,897,128 5/16
Cash.....	4,536,754 7/16

Capital account.....	25,187,123 5/16
Supplemental loan.....	2,441,123 3/16
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry losses.....	16,277,024 3/16
Loans to Provincial governments.....	804,450 6/16
Real Estate.....	1,160,881 8/16

Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds.....	12,211,062 8/16
Shares and debentures in various companies.....	59,982 5/16
Documents deposited.....	27,299,448 8/16
São Paulo Branch:	
Capital account.....	800,000 0/16
Account notes in circulation.....	83,590 0/16
Amount current.....	3,923,487 9/16

Liabilities:	
Rural, at long dates.....	25,548,494 1/16
" " short ".....	4,091,149 0/16
City, at long dates.....	1,331,066 4/16
" " short ".....	1,519,314 0/16
Accounts in liquidation.....	8,251 4/16
Interest due on mortgages.....	947,436 4/16
Percentage due on administration.....	33,237 9/16

Cash account:	
In cash.....	6,374 7/16
Hypothecary notes.....	37,000 0/16
	220,814,990 0/16

Commercial Department:	
Capital, 455,000 shares @ Rs 200\$000.....	33,000,000 0/16
Reserve fund.....	5,774,165 3/16
Special.....	4,155,352 9/16
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank.....	20,949,400 0/16
" " Branch Banks.....	170,350 0/16
Bills payable for fixed deposits.....	45,840,121 6/16
Accounts current.....	25,838,676 9/16
Summaries, balances of various accounts.....	21,680 0/16
Bills payable.....	181,124 7/16
Deposits.....	57,390,448 8/16
Unclaimed dividends.....	253,697 1/16

Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department.....	25,187,123 5/16
Supplemental loan.....	2,441,123 3/16
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.....	3,772,100 0/16
Accounts current.....	55,161 6/16
Profits in suspense.....	1,101,385 3/16
	220,814,990 0/16

E. & O. E.	
Bank of Brazil, August 31st, 1882.	
João José Teixeira da Fonseca Junior, assist. Accountant.	

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Aug. 4.	
50 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
34 do.....	1,070 000
25 do.....	1,070 000
50 Banco do Brazil.....	276 000
50 do.....	276 000
50 Banco Rural.....	276 000
30 Confiança Insurance.....	50 000
10 Grão Pará R.R.....	185 000
200 Carris Villa Isabel.....	250 000
5 Architectonica.....	111 000
25 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int.....	79 1/2
40 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [7 c].....	96 7/10
100 Banco Commercial, but no option till Oct 31 (outside sale).....	245 000
30 Carris S. Christovão.....	250 000
35 Sorocabana R.R.....	112 000

Aug. 5.	
35 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
50 Banco do Brazil.....	276 000
50 Banco Rural.....	276 000
100 Banco Commercial, buyer's option till Aug. 30 till Oct 31.....	242 000
20 Banco Industrial.....	235 000
25 Previdência Insurance.....	39 000
25 Nova Permanente Insurance.....	25 000
30 Confiança Insurance.....	47 000
50 Doca D. Pedro II.....	119 000
50 Carris Urbanos.....	236 000
100 do buyer's option till Dec 31.....	250 000
71 Associação Commercial.....	145 000
107 Carris Urbanos debentures.....	80 1/2
40 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie (outs. sale).....	162 000
40 Carris Villa Isabel.....	250 000
10 Grão Pará R.R.....	185 000

Aug. 7.	
30 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
500\$ do of small amounts.....	1,070 000
40 Banco do Brazil.....	276 000
45 Banco Rural.....	276 000
100 Banco Commercial and serie.....	162 000
30 Alliança Insurance.....	32 000
10 Previdência Insurance.....	39 500
210 Carris Urbanos.....	237 000
160 do buyer's option till Dec 31.....	250 000
300 Carris S. Christovão.....	350 000
170 Banco Predial hyp. n. without int.....	75 1/2
100 do do.....	75 1/2
6 do do.....	75 1/2
50 Annon Steam Navigation (outs. sale).....	155 000
160 Carris Villa Isabel.....	250 000

Aug. 8.	
42 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
2,80\$ do of small amounts.....	1,070 000
16 National Loan of 1879.....	1,165 000
50 Previdência Insurance.....	39 500
285 do.....	40 000
6 1/10 Fidelity Insurance.....	220 000
55 Carangola R.R.....	180 000
50 Carris Urbanos.....	238 000
180 Doca D. Pedro II.....	119 000
9 Associação Commercial, for Aug 20.....	145 000
40 Leopoldina debentures.....	199 000
33 Macahé e Campos debentures.....	92 1/2
100 Banco Predial, hyp. notes without int.....	75 1/2
37 do do.....	75 1/2
200 Potencial Garden R.R. (outs. sale).....	190 000
100 Sorocabana R.R.....	116 000

Aug. 9.	
20 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
8 do.....	1,069 000
3 do of 500\$.....	1,070 000
35 Banco do Brazil.....	276 000
75 São Antonio de Padua R.R.....	180 000
96 Doca D. Pedro II.....	120 000
50 Banco do Brazil, hyp. notes [7 c].....	96 1/2
15 Banco Predial hyp. notes with int.....	75 1/2
282 do without int.....	75 1/2

Aug. 10.	
15 Banco do Commercio.....	220 000
35 Banco Industrial.....	236 000
100 Banco Commercial.....	240 000
30 Previdência Insurance.....	216 000
100 Companhia Agricola Paulista.....	40 000
55 Macahé e Campos R.R.....	225 000
100 Industrial Fluminense.....	135 000
50 São Antonio de Padua R.R.....	180 000
180 Macahé e Campos debentures.....	94 1/2
10 Leopoldina debentures.....	199 000
150 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [6 c].....	95 1/2
11 do [7 c].....	96 1/2
150 Banco Predial hyp. n. with interest.....	79 1/2
200 Doca D. Pedro II, [outs. sale].....	122 000

Aug. 11.	
30 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
18 do.....	1,068 000
30 Banco do Brazil.....	276 000
30 Banco Industrial.....	236 000
3 Companhia Agricola Paulista.....	40 000
18 Sorocabana R.R.....	116 000
200 Navegação Brasileira.....	260 000
250 S. Antonio de Padua R.R.....	180 000
200 Doca D. Pedro II.....	122 000
60 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [7 & 16 c].....	94 1/2
140 Banco Predial hyp. n. with int.....	78 1/2
30 Nova Permanente Insurance (outside sale).....	35 000
10 Alliança Insurance.....	39 000
296 Navegação Brasileira.....	260 000

Aug. 12.	
5,000\$ National Loan of 1879.....	1,155 000
5 Banco Industrial.....	236 000
41 Banco Predial.....	40 000
100 Previdência Insurance.....	40 000
22 Macahé e Campos.....	225 000
18 do.....	226 000
180 São Antonio de Padua R.R. till Aug. 18.....	180 000
55 Carangola R.R.....	182 000
50 Doca D. Pedro II.....	122 000
10 Industrial Fluminense.....	135 000
215 Banco Predial hyp. notes of June 19.....	76 1/2
96 do with interest.....	78 1/2
49 Banco Commercial (outside sale).....	242 000
65 Nova Permanente Insurance do.....	35 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 14th, 1882.

Exports.

Coffee—Our last report was on the 4th instant, since when our market has presented no new features. Receipts have somewhat increased but they are not yet on a scale sufficiently large to promote an active business; the daily average during the ten days since the 4th instant has been 11,328 bags.

Currency prices are unchanged and as the rate of exchange is the same as on the 4th instant, the sterling cost also shows no alteration.

The sales since the 4th inst. have been 97,040 bags, viz:
66,770 bags for United States
25,440 " Europe
3,030 " Elsewhere
97,040 bags.

and the total sales since the 1st instant amount to 136,880 bags, viz:

98,070 bags for United States	
37,540 " Europe	
3,270 " Elsewhere	
138,880 bags.	

The clearances have been:

United States:	
Aug. 5 New York Brst Phloxy [R 716 Santos]	12,857
5 Baltimore An Br Aqueduct	6,316
8 New Orleans No Br Curt Adeler	6,000

Europe:

Aug. 2 London, Antwerp, etc. Brst Gradana	7,278
2 Mediterranean Brst S. America [R 665 Santos]	4,341
4 Hamburg Gr str Petropolis [R 664 Santos]	4,777
7 Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	1,894
8 London Antwerp Br str Trent	3,687
8 Marcellas Fr str Boulogne	5,390
10 Bremen, Antwerp Gr str Hammer	6,584

Elsewhere:

Aug. 2 River Plate Br str Tamar	220
4 do Br str Hamboldt	294
10 do Fr str Giroud	395

Receipts since the 1st instant have averaged

18,718 bags per day	
against 17,313 in Aug. 1881	
" 12,534 " 1880	
" 13,308 " 1879	
" 9,692 " 1878	
" 9,557 " 1877	
" 8,167 " 1876	

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed.....	3590—3620
Superior.....	4 560—4 770
Good first.....	3 750—3 950
Regular first.....	3 340—3 540
Ordinary first.....	2 750—3 000
Good second.....	2 250—2 500
Ordinary second.....	2 250—2 500

Stock is estimated today at 110,000 bags.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 6 barrels per *Diablos* from Liverpool
950 " *Darid Stewart* from Baltimore
6,500 " *Yiddington* from New York
4,984 " *Feliciano Ferrari* from Philadelphia
10,650 " *Clamford* from New York.
The sales have been about 9,000 barrels and stock in first hands today consists of about 47,000

We quote:

Fench, in barrels.....	1800-1850 per lb
do in this.....	1 00-1 20 "
Danish.....	1 05-1 00 "
Italian.....	90-1 00 "
American, in tins.....	800-830 "
do in barrels.....	600-620 "

Beer.—Arrivals:
160 cases and 180 barrels per *Delaware* from Liverpool
100 barrels per *Hessel* from do

We quote:

Bass (Wells & Bell)	7500-7850
Tennent	4 800-5 100
Guinness Stout	7 300-7 400
German, Carlsberg	7 300
do Cavallo	7 000
do Sundry brands	6000-6500

PORT OF PARÁ.

The commercial association of Pará has prepared tabulated statistics of that port for the half year ending on the 30th of June last, the following extracts of which we take from the columns of the *Diário da Guan Pará*.

The total official value of exports during the half year ending June 30 was 15,372,935\$88, an increase of more than 30 per cent. over the export of the same period of last year. The principal articles exported were the following, the quantity and value of each being given:

article	quantity	official value
Rubber.....	4,418,883 kilos	12,350,072\$87
Cacao.....	2,645,382 "	1,509,949 640
Custanbas.....	3,431,050 "	511,171 566
Straw hats.....	77,357 "	156,628 130
Dry hides.....	158,508 kilos	147,999 105
Green hides.....	37,186 "	156,133 900
Deer hides.....	44,338 "	105,014 856
Quina.....	35,672 "	51,179 247
Oil copahiba.....	16,668 "	43,137 230
Uchuba.....	368,338 "	36,844 300
Sarsaparilla.....	14,980 "	20,583 870
Placaria.....	39,385 "	14,537 133
Ivory.....	4,450 hectolitres	13,790 000
Anatto.....	45,618 kilos	11,034 731
Guaraná.....	6,579 "	9,569 751
Cumari.....	3,901 "	6,737 200
Salted hides.....	17,417 "	6,384 155
Cotton.....	4,875 "	1,810 590
Sugar.....	2,443 "	200 000
Pichury.....	50 "	185,100 760

All others..... 185,100 760

The total export for the six months had the following destinations:

United States.....	8,790,327\$69
England.....	4,320,310 620
France.....	1,777,033 443
South Brazilian ports.....	391,663 304
Portugal.....	93,338 273
Germany.....	232 000

The export of the three principal products, as compared with the same period of previous years, were as follows:

with the same period of 1900 to 1901, 1902 to 1903, etc.	
	<i>ku</i> official value
Rubber.....	1888-1889..... 4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1889-1890.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1890-1891.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1891-1892.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1892-1893.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1893-1894.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1894-1895.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1895-1896.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1896-1897.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1897-1898.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1898-1899.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1899-1900.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1900-1901.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1901-1902.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1902-1903.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1903-1904.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1904-1905.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1905-1906.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1906-1907.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1907-1908.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1908-1909.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1909-1910.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1910-1911.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1911-1912.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1912-1913.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1913-1914.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1914-1915.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1915-1916.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1916-1917.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1917-1918.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1918-1919.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1919-1920.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1920-1921.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1921-1922.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
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1929-1930.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
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1931-1932.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1932-1933.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1933-1934.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1934-1935.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
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1936-1937.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1937-1938.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1938-1939.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1939-1940.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1940-1941.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1941-1942.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1942-1943.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1943-1944.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
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1945-1946.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1946-1947.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1947-1948.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
1948-1949.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
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2019-2020.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2020-2021.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
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2098-2099.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2099-2100.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2100-2101.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2101-2102.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2102-2103.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2103-2104.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2104-2105.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2105-2106.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2106-2107.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2107-2108.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2108-2109.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2109-2110.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2110-2111.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2111-2112.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2112-2113.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2113-2114.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2114-2115.....	4,418,888 12,350,072\$87
2115-2116.....	4,418,888

C. McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.

41 & 43 Wall Street,
NEW YORK

Rua Primeiro de Março, 64,
RIO DE JANEIRO

Transact a
General Banking,
Mercantile and
Shipping Business.

Advances made on consignments of
Merchandise and Freight.

Regular monthly Lines of
Steamers and Sailing Packets
running between above Ports.
Unvalued facilities for buying and selling
Brazilian Produce & American Staples
at the most advantageous terms.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 165,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
NEW YORK.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:
RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 165,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

FARINHA AMERICANA.

RELDNIHCS

AMERICAN BAKING POWDER

(Trademark Registered)

The purest and best Baking Powder made.

Sole Agency.

No. 35, RUA DO VISCONDE DE INHAUMA.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of Dynamite and the new compound
known as "Blasting Gelatine."

The properties of Dynamite are now well known and the experiments recently made both with it and Blasting Gelatine in the neighbourhood of this city and that of Santos have successfully shown their advantages over Gunpowder in rock work, uprooting trees, etc.

Blasting Gelatine is composed of nitro-glycerine and a specially prepared quality of nitro-cellulose. It is 50 per cent stronger than Dynamite and possesses all its penetrating properties besides developing largely the expansive nature of Gunpowder; it is safer than either in handling and far less dangerous than the latter. This explosive has proved of the highest efficiency not only in ordinary blasting but also in submarine work, such as the removal of rocks and wrecks.

The new compound is a jelly-like substance, less sensitive to shocks than Dynamite, is easily handled and applied, and is exploded by the use of primer and detonator of extra strength, or by the employment of small Dynamite cartridges. Dynamite cartridges for this purpose are included in each box of Gelatine.

The agents are prepared to furnish all desired information as to the employment of Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine on application; also to supply these explosives in any quantities required.

Agents:—Edward Askwith & Co.

No. 74 Rua 1ª de Março

Rio de Janeiro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
11 17	Minho...	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
11 24	Tamar...	Bahia, Macéio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.
—	Montego	Expected 24th August will leave for Santos.

The outward steamers are due here about the 25, 30 and 16 of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two latter to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, after the necessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Supl.,
Rua 1ª de Março No. 49.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER

PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

August Departures:
To New York:

Plenary.....	August 5th
Bazel.....	10th
Delambre.....	15th
Delambre.....	20th
Lafayette.....	25th
Bien.....	30th

To Europe

Luxemburg.....	August 8th
Hercules.....	18th
Hercules.....	20th
Hercules.....	28th

To the Southern Ports:

Courier.....	August 2nd
Golden.....	12th
Courier.....	15th
Courier.....	23rd
Courier.....	30th

To the River Plate:

Humboldt.....	August 4th
Strobel.....	14th
Rose.....	24th

The Coasting Packets, belonging to the same Company run in connection with the above-named steamers, leaving RIO DE JANEIRO every Wednesday for SANTOS, PARANGUA, SANTA CATHARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, and PORTO ALEGRE.

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

Rua 1ª de Março, No. 82.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

The new packet

TEDDINGTON

(CHARTERED)

Will sail on the 15th instant at 10 a.m.

NEW YORK,

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará
and St. Thomas

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

COFFEE:

From Plantation to Cup.

BY F. B. THURMER.

A new supply of this standard work on the history and production of coffee just received. The book is elegantly bound and illustrated, and contains one of the most exhaustive summaries on this interesting subject which has yet been published. It not only treats of coffee production in Brazil, but in all countries, thus furnishing a most valuable work of reference to all persons interested in the production and sale of coffee.

PRICE: 7\$000

Copies may be procured of

C. McCulloch Beecher & Co.

No. 64 Rua Primeiro de Março

and at the office of

THE RIO NEWS.

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS, 2

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,

United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,

and the

Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Co.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) supply coal under Contracts, to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government;

Her Britannic Majesty's Government;

Pacific Steam Navigation Co.;

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.;

The Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co., Ltd.

U. S. & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.;

Société Générale de Transports Maritimes & Vapeur;

North German Lloyd's Co.;

Chargen Réunis Co.;

Société Postale Française de l'Atlantique;

Hamburg and South American Co.;

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